

THE



MAN.

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Copy of an Address delivered recently at a Debating Society in Monmouth County, New Jersey.

ON BANKING.

I have long wished for an opportunity to express my ideas on Banking in a public manner, because I have found that most of those persons that I have conversed with on the subject, appeared to know little about it, and were wholly unconscious of any iniquity in the origin of Banks, and unapprehensive of any mischievous effects to follow in their establishment, beyond those of a little suffering from counterfeit notes, and occasionally by their bankruptcy, and least of all did they apprehend that Banks could be prejudicial to the Nation at large. I propose then to speak of them under these three heads, and first as to their origin.

A few men of wealth agree together to apply to the Legislature of the State in which they live, to grant them an act of incorporation with Banking privileges, which among other things authorizes the company to issue their promissory notes as money, and to receive thereon an interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum: the act also allows them in most cases to issue their notes to three times the amount of their capital, and permits the Bank to receive mortgages on real estate as security for the loans it makes to individuals. The charter of the Banks generally provides that the amount of the capital, for which the Bank was chartered, should be subscribed for and paid in specie. A charter of this kind being obtained, the public are invited to take shares in it, and those shares are called Stock. Sometimes a Bank is allowed to go into operation when a small part of the Stock is paid in, say only 10 or 15 per cent., and thus giving time to the subscribers to fill up their shares at their convenience; such subscribers pledging their Stock with the Bank for its security as to the balance of the Stock to be called in.

The Bank goes into operation and professes to lend money to all who are in need of it. But do they lend money? No! they lend their *promises* to pay money when called for. Now, is it not evident, that if any Bank should issue its notes to three times or even twice the amount of its capital, that such notes are not the representative of money—they are only the representatives of one half or one third of what they profess on their face to be. This, then, is one feature of the imposition practised on the public in the establishment of a Bank. Another feature is very evident, that the public are paying to the Bank an interest of twice or three times the amount of the capital of the Bank. The public are injured to this extent; and who is benefited? the Stock holders, who receive from 12 to 18 per cent. per annum on their money invested in the Bank, instead of the legal interest of 6 per cent., and this on the supposition that the Stock is fully paid up, and when that is not the case they are receiving a proportionably greater rate of interest. The idea of a Bank, imposes on the public, and leads the public to think that the transactions of a Bank are all fair and just because they are authorized by law. That they are not so I think is manifested by preceding statement of facts. This false confidence in Banks leads many to take their notes as money and to mortgage their farms for that which at best represents only a part of what it purports to be—namely, money. It is evident, also, that if the borrower cannot repay the notes he has borrowed his farm is forfeited to the Bank;—by a series of operations of this kind the Bank either becomes possessed of an immense real estate, or by the sale of such real estate becomes possessed of a largely increased capital, and thus also has it in its power to accumulate in its vaults the greater part of the money (gold and silver) that is circulating in its neighborhood.

Another deceptive evil of a Bank is this, that the Bank Notes being taken and used by the public as money, the circulation of such money is increased in a two or threefold proportion according as the Bank issues its notes, hence the rise of provisions and of every marketable article. This state of things, it is true, is advantageous to the farmer in the first instance, and in the same proportion is detrimental to the laborer, who is never able to get a proportionate increase in his wages, let the price of provisions rise as they may. He is consequently progressively depressed, he is unable to save any thing from his earnings to enable him to educate his children, they are consequently brought up in ignorance and at

last become pests in society, or the inmates of the country house to be maintained at the public expense. Such is the nature of Banking, and such are some of its lamentable effects. Other evils follow directly in train; the universal spread of Bank Notes and the readiness of the people to use them, induces the idle but ingenious artists of the country to counterfeit them, and as the people at large, especially the poor, are not able to distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine bills, they become losers to a very considerable amount. The amount thus put in circulation in addition to the genuine bills still helps to augment the evil I have before spoken of. Another evil which often results to the community is from the failure of the Banks themselves to pay their promises, and as the Banks generally issue small bills and these bills are paid to laborers for their wages, the loss generally falls heaviest on this class of people, and hence to them is a further cause of their depression. To what cause to attribute the failure of Banks is not at present the question, but the same unprincipled mind that could first originate a Bank, would not scruple to make his advantage of any plausible show to discontinue a scheme which he no longer found profitable, nor to deceive the public with false representations of the affairs of the Bank. The last evil I shall mention under this head is that the Stock holders of a Bank are getting from 12 to 18 per cent. per annum for their money out of the public, thus enriching themselves and causing poverty to others; in other words, a Bank renders the rich richer and the poor poorer.

I proceed to show how the Banks operate to the prejudice of the nation at large: and this is by causing the specie to leave the country. In this concern the Banks in large cities are principally instrumental, though the country Banks are also subservient. I have above remarked that it was in the power of a Bank in the course of its business to accumulate the specie of the country in its vaults. Whenever a Bank has an accumulation of specie, and the Directors agree that they can get along with less, they sell a certain portion to brokers, who again sell it to importers of foreign articles for remittances for their goods imported. It appears that the United States Bank since its establishment has sold and exported the enormous amount of 40,000,000 of dollars in specie. That which was to restore a healthful and sound currency has exported and sold 40 millions of that which alone can render a currency sound. And what has the United States Bank or any other Bank given us in lieu of this specie? why, nothing but their bits of paper, *their promises to pay*, and it appears from their own showing that they have in their vaults only 10 millions of specie to pay 30 millions. This draining the country of its specie, its only sound and legitimate currency, will continue as long as the banks continue to issue their paper in such great disproportion to their specie. Instead of 3 to 1, the lawful issue of paper, in the state of New York, is 13 of paper to 1 of specie. This being the case, the importer gets 10 times as much more profit for his goods as he would do, if there were no more paper issued than the law has provided for; he therefore can well afford to pay a small premium for specie to remit to his correspondents abroad, so long as he has the privilege of paying for specie in Bank notes. This operation of Bank notes effectually destroys your tariff laws, for what avails it to lay on a duty of 40 or 50 per cent. on importations, when, as I before said, the merchant can get 1000 per cent. profit for his goods, payable in Bank notes, more than he could if specie alone were the circulating medium. The foreign merchant then comes into your market with his goods, gets a high price for them in Bank notes, which at a small discount he exchanges for specie, and thus laughs at your tariff. In fact the excessive issues of notes by the Banks render our tariff of duties a dead letter.

I might advert to the political influence of Banks on the country. That they have an indirect influence on our elections there are many reasons to suspect, and that the United States Bank in particular has interfered in the last Presidential election, has been most clearly proved. But I leave this part of the subject, and conclude by observing, that if there are advantages in banking that will counterbalance the evils I have mentioned, I should be glad to be informed of their exist-

tence ; at present I am ignorant of them. That the Banking system may assist and increase commercial enterprise, that it may help to build large cities and thus afford employment to thousands of mechanics I admit, but the greatest of political economists admit that large cities are the greatest nuisance to the morals and happiness of the world, that can possibly exist.
March 1st, 1834.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, April 10.

Nothing of public importance was done in the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Corwin, who had the floor on Mr. Mardis's resolution, being unwell, the debate was laid over till tomorrow.

At the suggestion of Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, the House agreed to take up such resolutions, heretofore moved at different times, and long laying on the Speaker's table, as would not elicit debate. They were accordingly taken up, and a large number (seventy or eighty) of them were agreed to, those which contained matter of debate being, by consent, laid over for future consideration. Among those laid over was the following, moved this day by Mr. Davis, of South Carolina.

Resolved, That the patronage of the President of the United States has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished.

At one o'clock the House, on motion of Mr. Polk, went again into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hubbard, of N. H. in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the General Appropriation Bill. An amendment proposing a reduction of the salaries of Government officers was negatived. The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, April 10.

Reports : Against the Adams, Jefferson co., Bank bill (con-
curred in) and against the Greenwich insurance co.

STATE LOAN.

The bill authorising a loan for the benefit of the people of this State, having been read the third time,

Mr. Seward asked, and by the unanimous consent of the Senate, obtained leave to present a memorial of inhabitants of the city of Schenectady, against the passage of the same. The memorial having been read,

Mr. Griffin proceeded to read a speech of upwards of an hour in length against the bill. He was followed by Mr. Seward, who spoke against the bill until the hour of adjournment, when, not having concluded, he gave way for a motion to lay the bill on the table.

Four o'clock P. M. Mr. Seward spoke two hours in conclusion of his remarks against the bill, when, when on motion of Mr. Bishop, the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 11.

Mr. Stower presented a memorial of inhabitants of the town of Paris, also one of inhabitants of the town of Vienna, Oneida county, and Mr. Mack one from Norwich, approving of the special message of the Governor, and praying a speedy legislative action thereon.

LOAN BILL.

The senate resumed the consideration of the question on the final passage of the bill to authorise a loan for the benefit of the people of this state.

Mr. Sudam spoke about half an hour in support of the bill and in reply to Messrs. Griffin and Seward

Mr. Edmonds next took the floor, on the same side, and addressed the senate an hour and a half in reply to the arguments which had been advanced against the bill ; and in defence of the positions taken by the Governor in his message, and the joint committee in their report.

The question was then stated to be on the final passage of the bill, and the clerk had commenced the call, when Mr. Tracy took the floor in opposition to the bill, and proceeded about half an hour, when he gave way to a motion that the senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, after which the senate adjourned.

Four o'clock, P. M.—Mr. Tracy resumed his remarks in opposition to the bill. Mr. T. continued his remarks upwards of two hours, when, without concluding, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, April 10.

The bill relative to the office of Register in the city of New York, was read a third time and passed.

The committee spent some time on the nonimprisonment

bill, and in the afternoon session went through the whole bill, when the committee rose and reported and the bill was ordered printed.

FRIDAY, April 11.

Mr. Shays called for the question on the final passage of the bill to incorporate the *Oneida County Bank*.

Mr. Wright suggested to the friends of the bill the propriety of suffering the bill to lie on the table until the motion then pending, to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill amending the safety fund act, should be disposed of. He assigned as a reason, that many who were desirous of voting for the bill, did not feel willing to do so, until the issues of banks were restricted, according to the provisions of the bill proposed to be reconsidered.

A long discussion ensued ; Messrs. Ingalls and Wheeler contending that in justice to the applicants and themselves, the bill should be laid on the table ; that they were desirous of voting for the bill, but that they should feel themselves constrained to vote against it, unless some provision was first made restricting the issues of banks—a measure which they considered expedient, not because they doubted the solvency or credit of the banks, but in order to guard the community from the evils which might arise from a contraction of issues upon occasions like the present.

Messrs. Bull and Gordon also spoke in favor of laying the bill on the table.

Mr. Bowne was opposed to that course. The friends of the bill and the applicants were willing to accept a charter with the proposed restrictions.

Mr. SHAYS assented to the proposition to lay the bill on the table, giving notice at the same time that he should, at the first opportunity, call up the question of consideration.

Mr. HAIGHT then called up the resolution reconsidering the vote rejecting the bill amending the safety fund act. [The bill referred to limits the issues of Banks to once and a half the amount of their capitals and surplus moneys on hand.]

The resolution was supported by the mover, Messrs. BEARDSLEE, STAATS, HAIGHT, and INGALLS ; when the question was taken and decided in the negative [two thirds not voting in favor of it]—ayes 98, noes 18. So the resolution was rejected.

Mr. STAATS gave notice that he should tomorrow, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, move a call of the house. Adjourned.

Four o'clock, P. M.—The House, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. SHAYS in the chair passed the bill to repeal so much of the act abolishing imprisonment for debt, as relates to Courts held by Justices of the peace, and on motion of Mr. SHAYS the bill was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of one member from each Senate district, to report complete. Adjourned.

ANOTHER BLOW UP !!!

The following is from the National Intelligencer of Friday last :

THE BANK OF WASHINGTON

Announces to the Public its inability to continue for the present, specie payments. In adopting this necessitous and unpleasant course, the Directors confidently assert, that the affairs of the Institution are safe, and capable of meeting all its engagements. Under the general distrust which prevails, the Bank is reluctantly compelled to declare its inability longer to discharge its engagements, for the present, in gold and silver. It will proceed to collect its means as fast as the times will authorise, and fairly and fully pay all its creditors ; and in this, entire confidence may be reposed.

By the unanimous order of the Board,

R. C. WEIGHTMAN, Cashier.

KINGSTON, U. C., March 19.—On Saturday night, one of those disgraceful exhibitions, a *charivari*, was got up in this town. The most infernal combination of villainous sounds that ever grated discord on our ears echoes in the streets.—The lumbering clatter of a drum—the shrill squeaks of a fife—the hoarse grumbling of horns, tongs and poker &c.—dogs howling—men and monkeys screaming,—all roared the most horrid dissonance, as if hell itself had broken loose, and the fiends were keeping carnival in Kingston. As usual the proceedings terminated in a drunken brawl, which was not suppressed without the intervention of the Magistrates, who would not have committed treason against either music or law if they had lodged the chief actors in gaol.—*Herald*.

PICKPOCKETS.—A gentleman's pocket was picked on Thursday evening of \$444, whilst he was passing through one of the Election crowds collected in the street.

A paper mill has been erected in New Orleans ; the first thing of the kind ever seen in that part of the country.

THE MAN.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 14.

THE NEXT MOVE OF THE BANKITES.

As soon as the result of the Election for Mayor became known through the city, and congratulations had been exchanged by the friends of freedom, "What move will the Bankites make next? What can they do now?" was in every one's mouth; but they did not leave us long in suspense. Said they to the sons of St. Tammany, "We have diminished your majority several thousands, and we will beat you in the fall by five thousand majority!"

It will be well for the Tammany men to examine the ground on which they now stand, under the threat of the Bankites. And first they must consider that the question "Bank or no Bank?" on which the late Election turned, which was generally understood to mean *United States Bank or no United States Bank?* will, at the fall Election, be understood in a general sense, or, more properly speaking, it will be "BANKS OR NO BANKS?"

We consider that the United States Bank question is now definitely settled, so far as the people of this city and state are concerned. The President of their choice, and their immediate representatives in Congress, in the state legislature, and in a large majority of the local governments, have been elected for, and sustained in, their opposition to such an unconstitutional, unnecessary, unjust, and unrepugnant institution; and there can, therefore, be no longer any pretence for considering that question as one of primary importance in the choice of public agents in this state. Of course, no one should be supported as a candidate for any public office who is *in favor* of a United States Bank, because such a man must be either ignorant of the rights and interests of the useful classes, or he must be the advocate of an Aristocracy; but a man may be *opposed* to a United States Bank, and still be in favor of an Aristocracy; he may be opposed to a United States Bank merely because it interferes with the exclusive privileges given to a favored few by means of *State Banks*; and there is too much reason to fear that a considerable portion of those who have just aided to make Mr. Lawrence Mayor of this city are of this class. Therefore, we say, at the fall election, the most important question which the candidates will be required to answer will be *Banks or no Banks?* And if the Tammany men think proper to give their influence towards the selection of Candidates (properly qualified in other respects) who will oppose the granting of new Bank Charters and the renewal of old ones, and advocate the restoration of the Constitutional Currency in this state by gradually prohibiting the unconstitutional Paper Money, commencing with the small bills, they will be joined, heart and hand, by the men who assembled by thousands at Tammany Hall on Wednesday previous to the recent election, and these candidates will be elected by a majority at least as great as that which the Bankites threaten to obtain.

We take it for granted, that if candidates be selected who hold that paper money is unconstitutional, they will be opposed to Gov. Marcy's *State Loan* to uphold it, and will endeavor to remedy the evil so far as it may be possible to do so, should that unfortunate measure be carried into effect: otherwise, instead of predicting a *majority*, we should certainly calculate upon a *minority*. Indeed our opinion that an Anti-Bank Ticket would obtain a large majority at the fall Election, is formed upon the supposition that a large number of those who considered the late contest as a contest between the United States Bank and the "Safety Fund" Banks, (for whose benefit the State Loan is designed,) and who deemed the former the preferable of the two evils, will now unite with us to put down that which they consider the *greatest* evil of the two, and which we only differed from them in considering the *least*.

Grant Thorburn has returned to this city.

VOTES POLLED IN DIFFERENT WARDS.

	1st. day.	2d day.	3d day.	Total.
First Ward . . .	1327	495	382	2104
Second Ward . . .	1147	311	190	1678
Third Ward . . .	1200	501	211	1911
Fourth Ward . . .	1012	965	436	2413
Fifth Ward . . .	1447	628	408	2483
Sixth Ward . . .	1150	550	198	1892
Seventh Ward . . .	1500	793	730	3023
Eighth Ward . . .	2170	930	530	3630
Ninth Ward . . .	1670	603	452	2725
Tenth Ward . . .	1615	785	450	2850
Eleventh Ward . . .	1700	825	566	3091
Twelfth Ward . . .	600	444	431	1475
Thirteenth Ward . . .	1350	450	440	2240
Fourteenth Ward . . .	1202	527	366	2095
Fifteenth Ward . . .	1021	307	203	1531

Total 35,141

FIRE.—Early on Saturday morning, the five story building No. 6 Platt street, occupied below by Hall & Knapp, and above by Robert Hart, dry goods dealers, was nearly destroyed by fire, together with the stock of those gentlemen, the first of whom were insured. The hardware store of Atwater & Wilson, adjoining, received considerable injury.

The fire originated in the lower story, and is supposed to have been caused by a lamp left burning by one of the clerks when he retired to bed. He was awoken by his dog, and had just time enough to escape without his clothes with the books.

HARD TIMES IN BOSTON.—A box ticket to enable the holder to witness Miss Kemble's last performance in the Boston Theatre on Friday last, sold at auction for \$50, and several others at from \$15 to \$20.

The article in another part of today's paper "*On Banking*," is from the pen of a New Jersey farmer, who was once a resident of this city, and whose business when here was such as to make him familiar with the operations of Banking. If there is any one of our readers who does not fully comprehend how the laboring classes are daily deprived of their earnings by the Banks, that little article will give them light, though it by no means does the Banks full *justice*, and even makes one or two admissions in their favor, which we think they are not entitled to.

All the persons who were wounded in the riot of Thursday, and taken to the hospital, had on Saturday gone to their own homes, with the exception of Capt. Munson of the City Watch, who was severely wounded on the back of the head by the edge of an axe. The Surgeon had hopes that he would survive the injury.

It is said, and not contradicted, that the Bankites expended in various ways (one of which shall be described tomorrow) upwards of \$250,000 on the recent election. So much for the "pressure in the money market," the cant phrase of the drone party.

The Bankites talk of setting aside the election in the sixth ward, on account of the riots which took place there! Had the majority been in their favor there might have been some reason for setting it aside, seeing that they *originated* the riots.

We shall publish the list of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen elected tomorrow. The two parties will have about equal numbers in the Common Council.

As the Tory—"Whigs" will now want a new name, what think they of being dubbed the *Drone Party*? Let them be honest, for once, and take it.

BURGLARY.—The house No. 13 Vandam street was broken open on Thursday night and robbed of \$1100 in cash. A reward of \$100 is offered for the recovery of the property.

SONG.

[From the Philadelphia Banner.]

TUNE—Gee up Dobbin.

I hate all 'em fellers that laugh and make fun—
I also hate horses that never will run,
For a darn'd cripple back fill'd my soul full of wo,
As I harness'd him up he mash'd down my toe.

Gee up dobbin—wo, gee, wo, ho!
Gee up dobbin you've mash'd my big toe.

NOW MISS FANNY KEMBLE, the beautiful dear,
I ne'er held her horse, but I felt very queer;
No more to her lodgings I trotting can go,
Since the old spavin'd devil be-footed my toe.

Gee up dobbin—wo, gee, wo, ho!
O! dobbin you've ruin'd my tender big toe.

No more at the hunting park course I'll be found,
For now I must hobble my way o'er the ground;
The fips from the gemmen I now must forego,
O! curse the old horse that has done up my toe.

Gee up dobbin—wo, gee, wo, ho!
I've lost a good birth, and must now lose my toe.

SPRING.

"I come, I come! ye have called me long—
I come o'er the mountains with light and song!"

Did you not hear a tiny footstep fall? It was the tread of Spring. Her delicate foot is planted upon the broad face of Nature, and every thing springs up into life, activity, and enjoyment. She has given old Winter a look which reminds him that he must pick up his duds and be off.

The little brooks have burst the chain that bound them, and roll along laughing and singing gleesomely—how merry they are—the ripples are making fun of yonder old man—hark! what do they say? "Away, old hoary head, away! too long we've worn thy fetters! pack up your vapors, clouds, and storms and off to the North! there you will find kindred glooms and congenial honors that will willingly swell the chorus, as you howl paens to the icebergs." On, on they go, their joy increasing each moment—now flashing along green meadows—now bursting through clumps of rocks, flinging their spray joyfully into the air. On they sweep to the "silvery main." The buds are peeping from their hiding places, and cast anxious glances round half fearful lest they should catch a glimpse of him of the hoary locks.

The monarch of the hills has arrayed himself in a livery of green, and the humbler tenants of the forest seem disposed to follow his example and are putting on their bright and shining garments.

The warbling world which has slept so long is awake and from the groves and woodlands their varied and boundless song bursts upon us in all its richness and melody. The turtle dove coos plaintively sweet to his mate.

The lark from morn to morn pours out his little heart in songs of love to her with whom he has lately paired; and there is music every where—the trees, the hedges, and the fields resound with the most delicious notes—every leaf and every blade of grass has a gleesome, musical look. It must be, old Winter, that every thing rejoices that thy reign is o'er.—*Troy Budget.*

WHAT BIRDS MAY BE TAUGHT TO DO.—Not many years ago, a Frenchman exhibited some Canary birds in London which performed several very amusing tricks which one would hardly believe had he not seen them. One of them, taking a slender stick in his paws, passed its head between its legs, and suffered itself to be turned around, as a bird when the cook is roasting it. Another balanced itself and was swung backwards and forwards on a kind of slack rope. A third, suffered itself to be shot at and falling down as if dead, to be put into a little wheelbarrow and wheeled away by one of its comrades. Partridges also have been taught to play the part of artillery men. At the word of command, from their teacher, they would light their matches at a little brass furnace—and, at the second command, would touch off the cannon, at the noise of which they did not seem to be in the least frightened. At another signal, some of the little warriors fell on their sides, and pretended to be dead: some limped away as if they were lame; others cried out as if they had been wounded; but at the slightest roll of the drum, the dead partridges jumped up, the cripples recovered the use of their limbs, and all were as lively and happy as ever.

A lady looking at some stockings in a dry goods store, inquired of the clerk, who was a raw lad, how high they came? The clerk very seriously answered, "I never tried them on, but believe they will reach above the knees."

SINGULAR RESEMBLANCE.—John Ambrosius Back, a German composer, and father of the celebrated musician John Sebastian Back, had a brother named John Christopher, also a musician, who so exceedingly resembled him, that their own wives could only distinguish one from the other by the difference of dress!—The brothers tenderly loved each other, their voices, dispositions, tastes, dislikes, even the style of their music, were similar. If one sickened, the other also became ill; and they died within a short time of each other.

A singular incident occurred in this town on Sunday last. It appears that some persons had been amusing themselves by worrying an ox that had been confined in the wagon yard, for the purpose of being fattened, and that they had employed for this purpose an old ragged coat. After he had become much incensed, an individual put on the coat and sallied into the yard, when the ox made at him, and followed him up a flight of stairs, into the second story. Here missing the object of his pursuit, he bolted through a window, and came down into the street, considerably injured by his leap of about fifteen feet.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

A store keeper in this city called upon one of his customers, a man of wealth, who owed him a considerable bill, and requested payment. "I can't pay, Mr. —," was the reply; "the derangement of business by the removal of the deposits has caused such a scarcity of money that I cannot collect any myself, and you are one of the active supporters of these measures." "Oh, but didn't you know that I have changed?" "No!! have you indeed!—Come in, and I'll pay you."

"What's the matter now?" cries the housewife to the maid. "The dish is only cracked, ma'am." The next day, the same question. "The dish was cracked before, ma'am."

PARK THEATRE.

This Evening, (Mr. and Mrs. Wood,) the opera of ROBERT THE DEVIL, or the Mystic Branch, and HIGH, LOW, JACK, AND THE GAME or the Card Party.

MARRIAGES.

April 10, by the Rev. Mr. Krebs, Rev. Benjamin Lockwood, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Jos. Seely.

DEATHS.

April 11, John G. Warren, in the 63d year of his age.
April 11, Jane Arthur, daughter of Edward N. and Eliza Ebbets, in the 7th year of her age.
April 12, John Power, son of Thos. E. Davis, in his 3d year.
April 11, Hester Sterling, in the 70th year of her age.
April 12, of a lingering illness, John Wilson.
April 11, Samuel, aged 3 years, son of Samuel Ryckman.
At Pleasant Point, Me., March 1, Mary, wife of the Governor of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians, aged 78—and on the 7th, Francis Joseph, Governor of the same, aged 99—a worthy man. He early espoused the cause of America in the Revolutionary War, and was of essential service in keeping the enemy at bay on the eastern frontier. He was the individual who shot the coxswain of a man of war's boat at an extraordinary distance, while approaching Machias for the purpose of destroying the town.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Ship Augusta, Stanton, 38 days from Marseilles, to Smith & Town.
Ship Carolinian, Doughty, 64 days from Buenos Ayres.
British barque Asia, Rattray, 28 days from Liverpool.
Brig Pioneer, Clarkson, from St. Jago, 23d ult.
British brig Sunderland, Melburn, 58 days from Sunderland.
Brig Georgia, Sherwood, 8 days from Savannah.
Schr. Atlantic, Sawyer, 21 days from Apalachicola.

CLEARED.

Ships Herald, Sampson, Antwerp; Champlain, Macy, Mobile; Elisha Deusan, Lane, do.—Baques Seine, Walker, Charleston; Noble, Stevens, Mobile; Brigs Triton, Wortman, Port au Prince; Gauze, Hill, Apalachicola; Alcenus, Skolfield, New Orleans—Schr. Savannah, Martin, Gardiner, Me.; Valiant, Booth, Philadelphia; Editor, Bush, Wilmington, Va.

PASSENGERS.

By the Asia, from Liverpool—260 in the steerage.
By the Sunderland, from Sunderland—20 in the steerage.

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper—

Gouge's American Banking System, Price \$1 00
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 18¢
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. 20¢
mh20

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